SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1852. NO. 70.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month. Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the me of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Office of Secretary of State. }

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St. Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all way) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufactured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning trains that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., }
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

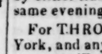
The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.



TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk			$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage,	do.	do. do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 32—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from	
" " " " $700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,]	450
" " " " Gothic style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " " on modern legs,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5.]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Palette, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassemeres, &c at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Goats opera Gaiters,

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the purchaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.*
of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*

Ralegh May 31, 1852. 50—td.
Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LL.D., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the "Wide, Wide World."

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Ganthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C. June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES P. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 "	1,75 per "
All over 5 "	1,50 per "

My aim will always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

State Day Changed.

AT May Term, 1852, of Wake County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, it was ordered that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Tuesday of Court, instead of Thursday as heretofore, and that the Clerk publish the fact for the benefit of Suitors and Witnesses.

All the Justices are requested to attend on Monday of next Court, to consider and act upon an order made by a majority at February Term in relation to publishing the items of the Finance Committee's annual report.

Attest. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. 925—1C.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for be uty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins.
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot, to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Just Received,

1 DOZ jars sup Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Rale

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. C.
JULY 9TH, 1852.

MR. HOLDEN—*Sir:* I send to you, for publication, the annexed Statement, which in reply to numerous inquiries, I have prepared with great care, from the Reports of the Clerks of the County Courts, and the Statement of the Literary Board, filed in this Office, and the only table of the Census of the State, which I have been able to procure.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. J. CLARKE, Comptroller.

TABLE, showing the number of acres of land, their valuation, valuation of Town property, number of Taxable polls, &c., distribution of Common School Fund, Federal and actual population, &c., of the State of North Carolina.

Counties.	No. of acres	Valuation.	Val. Town property.	No. of taxable polls.	No. white polls.	No. taxable sla's.	No. fr'e colored taxable polls.	Amount of taxes paid in the year 1851.	Total Distribution of common School Fund during the year 1851.	Federal population.	Extract from Report of Census for 1850- Total population.	No. whites.	No. Slaves.	No. free colored.
Alamance,	228,888	$ 943,751		2,522	1,017	1,486	19	$ 1,953 80	$1,728 22	10,166	11,494	7,915	3,197	382
Alexander,	144,488	253,231 25	$ 6,139	727	477	250		448 87	850 51	5,003	5,262	4,655	585	22
Anson,	315,822	1,139,948	41,780	3,737	677	3,053	7	2,459 60	1,828 52	10,756	13,534	6,581	6,876	77
Ashe,	330,906	515,294	18,850	1,133	858	275		809 89	1,451 63	8,539	8,785	8,122	595	68
Beaufort,	406,806	585,753 59	347,951 50	3,402	929	2,394	79	2,782 78	1,991 72	11,716	13,817	7,731	5,249	837
Bertie,	360,314	1,319,943 65	40,605	4,151	659	3,470	22	3,194 39	1,695 41	9,973	13,161	5,486	7,380	295
Bladen,	508,902	641.682 99	10,725	2,527	572	1,926	29	1,314 07	1,364 08	8,024	9,777	5,066	4.359	352
Brunswick,	261,000	438,875	31,225	1,955	416	1,511	28	1,028 13	1,011 67	5,951	,7273	3,663	3,302	308
Buncombe,	349.926	769,996	93,600	1,402	741	659	2	1,235 75	2,165 46	12,738	13,020	11,197	1,787	86
Burke,	201,392	578,044	63,445	1,414	497	917		1,381 49	1,176 23	6,919	7,772	5,480	2,132	160
Cabarrus,	215,905	818,861 75	37,992	2,248	951	1,291	6	2,156 85	1,474 58	8,674	9,744	6,943	2,688	113
Caldwell,	172,439	449,135	24,327	1,023	488	535		773 32	992 12	5,836	6,318	4,994	1,203	121
Camden,	80,479	530,820		1,318	442	876		1,329 95	879 58	5,174	6,051	3,576	2,187	288
Carteret,	136,338	206,939	49,022	1,057	408	649		728 70	1,055 36	6,208	6,831	5,167	1,506	158
Caswell,	260,665	1,112,897	101,897	4,340	858	3,464	18	3,623 75	2,067 37	12,161	15,280	7,074	7,780	426
Catawba,	24,472	782,407		1,567	830	737		1,225 49	1,399 78	8,234	8,863	7,281	1,569	13
Chatham,	493,229	1,186,773	55,700	4,299	1,410	2,877	12	2,668 70	2,729 35	16.055	18,381	12,184	5,902	295
Cherokee,	16,591	21,409	11,286	729	585	143	1	273 11	1,139 51	6,703	6,843	6,499	336	8
Chowan,	94,790	728,337	119,237	2,009	325	1,684		2,199 10	892 84	5,252	6,904	3.005	3,797	102
Cleveland,	264,186	503,974	30,878	1,732	911	819	2	1,052 31	1,648 49	9,697	10,383	8,593	1,747	43
Columbus,	377,360	295,597	8,705	1,165	460	688	17	657 26	902 36	5,308	5,909	4,264	1,503	142
Craven,	500,434	532,981 50	532,025	3,498	780	2,665	53	4,739 88	2,095 93	12,329	14,673	7,223	5,914	1,536
Cumberland,	815,338	1,074,525	526,937	4,498	1,269	3,161	68	4,955 40	3,012 91	17,723	20,610	12,463	7,217	930
Currituck,	135,215	511,867		1,568	509	1,047	12	1,169 58	1,063 69	6,257	7,276	4,639	2,448	189
Davidson,	349,745	1,101,226 75	44,042	2,916	1,543	1,360	13	2,048 54	2,400 91	14,123	15,511	12,151	3,192	168
Davie,	159,163	541,735	43,799	1,724	723	989	12	1,223 90	1,189 66	6,998	7,866	5,616	2,171	79
Duplin,	437.016	855,118	14,626	3,341	714	2,612	15	2,069 36	1,888 87	11,111	13,512	7,197	6,006	309
Edgecombe,	427,494	1,874,196	81,661	5.450	1,091	4,316	43	5,275 73	2,340 90	13,770	17,149	8,336	8,557	256
Forsyth,	220,779	674,171	155,146	1,667	1,031	636		2,181 91	1,806 59	10,627	11,178	9,680	1,358	140
Franklin,	288,349	805,692	53,665	3,161	618	2,507	36	2,698 05	1,616 70	9,510	11,673	5,626	5,507	540
Gaston,	196,479	651,631	7,842	1,487	645	839	3	1,072 58	1,228 76	7,228	8,161	6,035	2,114	12
Gates,	162,187	541,327	14,908	2,240	494	1,715	31	1,533 42	1,169 26	6,878	8,429	4,170	3,873	386
Granville,	447,566	1,384,285	91,051	5,847	1,283	4,480	84	4,529 44	2,941 51	17,303	21,629	10,529	9,986	1,114
Greene,	157,237	551,212 25	17,902	1,997	425	1,562	10	1,409 00	904 57	5,321	6,641	3,244	3,257	140
Guilford,	392.793	1,424,005	177,670	3,264	1,759	1,471	34	3,325 69	3,141 60	18,448	19,740	15,890	3,186	664
Halifax,	417,383	1,569,090	49,936	5,028	868	4,160		4,181 04	2,211 19	13,007	16,596	5,740	8,960	1,896
Haywood,	207,266	341,497	10,550	835	624	208	3	691 37	1,174 19	6,907	6,054	5,929	418	707
Henderson,	318,746	594,481	24,962	1,003	662	337	4	898 81	1,102 11	6,483	7,402	6,431	924	47
Hertford,	198,189	627,282	75,428	2,148	464	1,596	88	2,107 54	1,131 52	6,656	8,126	3,589	3,704	833
Hyde,	190,245	601,758		1,671	502	1,159	10	1,241 94	1,119 45	6,585	7,662	4,800	2,618	244
Iredell,	346,249	889,541	31,959	2,985	1,081	1.903	1	1,955 58	2,220 54	13,062	14,740	10,548	4,162	30
Johnston,	452,398	822,556	26,640	3,051	1,115	1,922	14	2,205 02	2,016 37	11,861	13,773	8,913	4,720	140
Jones,	205,403	520,715 50	14,170	1,633	284	1,343	6	1,044 66	668 95	3,935	5,127	2,152	2,838	137
Lenoir,	227,846	603,495 75	35,242	2,409	377	2,032		1,785 82	1,050 94	6,182	7,828	2,569	4,116	143
Lincoln,	179,123	591,392	89,381	1,645	684	956	5	1,467 81	1,177 08	6,924	7,767	5,659	2,075	33
McDowell,	188,676	377,685	13,853	990	458	516	16	710 84	975 97	5,741	6,245	4,771	1,261	213
Macon,	166,901	251,749 75	18.090	799	542	244	13	535 31	1,048 73	6,169	5,389	4,608	549	232
Madison,	102,339	178,324		481	390	91		254 79						
Martin,	229,196	616,938	43,109	2,181	590	1,581	10	1,944 88	1,183 37	6,961	8,329	4,637	3,375	319
Mecklenburg,	289.522	1,059,968	124,345	3,775	1,056	2,713	6	3,604 48	1,993 08	11,724	13,891	8,321	5,412	158
Montgomery,	241,968	397,738	6,687	1,336	537	795	4	885 36	1,047 71	6,163	6,902	5,081	1,778	43
Moore,	419,058	495,881 75	14,663	1,627	729	887	11	978 70	1,453 84	8,552	9,342	7,201	1,976	165
Nash,	346,164	576,817	12,299	2,609	711	1,850	48	1,999 10	1,535 78	9,034	10,657	6,000	4.056	601
New Hanover,	550,233	771,458	1562,047	4,833	789	3,998	46	5,920 47	2,420 12	14,236	17,765	8,220	8,662	883
Northampton,	322,806	1,279,401	27,850	4,030	784	3,167	79	2,641 88	1,824 27	10,731	13,375	5,998	6,511	826
Onslow,	281,589	538,962	20,180	1,940	535	1,393	12	1,306 60	1,196 80	7,040	8,312	5,029	3,116	167
Orange,	356,236	1,113,270	156,230	3,529	1,191	2,328	10	2,720 20	2,542 69	14,957	17,126	11,428	5,255	443
Pasquotank,	96,482	842,402	115,935	2,127	573	1,461	93	2,343 53	1,310 36	7,708	8,950	4,627	3,105	1,218
Perquimons,	131,906	584,109	41.845	2,160	508	1,614	38	1,751 25	1,025 10	6,030	7,328	3,571	3,250	507
Person,	234,346	689,759	6,750	2,965	665	2,279	21	2,040 82	1,500 25	8,825	10,786	5,622	4,893	271
Pitt,	354,534	1,045,197	54,925	3.879	779	3,100		2,648 36	1,826 65	10,745	13,397	6,677	6,633	87
Randolph,	454,572	1,146,246		2,274	1,498	748	28	1,995 27	2,579 92	15,176	15,846	13,806	1,644	396
Richmond,	393,269	699,429 48	9,258	2,748	537	2,200	11	1,704 55	1,349 12	7,936	9,818	4,920	4,704	194
Robeson,	606,585	685.127 39	8,390	2,709	729	1,921	59	1,524 38	1,883 60	11,080	12,825	7,240	4,364	1,221
Rockingham,	279,765	917,678 25	39,376 50	3,509	1,912	2,475	22	2,497 70	2,101 71	12,363	14,454	8,689	5,329	436
Rowan,	312,597	1,026,700	152,225	3,245	1,322	1,923		2,680 30	2,095 93	12,329	12,859	9,895	3,853	111
Rutherford,	428,743	966,456 25	63,300	2,409	1,013	1,384	12	1,925 78	2,105 96	12,388	13,555	10,433	2,905	217
Sampson,	490,582	878,903	17,262	3,476	847	2,599	30	2,287 51	2,092 87	12,311	14,502	8,352	5,685	465
Stanly,	223,729	332,766		1,234	605	628	1	737 99	1,079 16	6,348	6,952	5,455	1,450	47
Stokes,	257,351	347,232 10	13,000	1,468	679	789		1,076 74	1,443 50	8,490	9,292	7,277	1,881	134
Surry,	507,069	936,310	22,181	2,451	1,539	904	8	1,620 99	2,999 31	17,643	18,446	16,204	2.000	242
Tyrrell,	132,214	327,323 75		1,137	377	753	7	700 15	756 84	4,452	5,222	3,382	1.712	128
Union,	398,187	603,829	13,556	1,816	827	989		1,119 62	1,573 86	9,258	10,057	8,026	1,982	49
Wake,	569,257	1,611,526	414,568	5,880	1,599	4,198	83	6,280 77	3,590 91	21,123	24,915	14,236	9,419	1,260
Warren,	309,227	1,070,375 75	87,597	4,813	577	4,191	45	3,885 00	1,762 22	10,366	13,945	4,617	8 887	441
Washington,	179,057	428,052	72,110	1,414	382	1.009	23	1,453 10	812 60	4,780	5,656	3,226	2,215	215
Watauga,	240,586	222,612	1,330	428	364	64		323 29	569 16	3,348	3,400	3,243	129	28
Wayne,	373,215	1,255,942	49,477	3,265	885	2,323	57	2,870 81	1,951 26	11,488	13,487	7,815	5,020	652
Wilkes,	301,793	499,238	19,800	1,310	863	447		845 72	1,979 14	11,642	12,099	10,784	1,142	173
Yancy,	321,865	188,529	3,568	550	436	113	1		1,371 56	8,068	8,136	7,739	346	51
	23,769,160	$58,468,385 45	$ 6,418,713	194,920	60,984	132,355	1,581	$156,923 26	$ 128,102 14	753,542	870,790	553,775	289,448	27,567

EXTRACTS from the Speech of the Hon. DAVID OUTLAW, *of North Carolina, delivered in the House of Representatives, June* 10, 1852.

I shall not pretend to conceal, that I have strong personal preferences as to who shall be the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency of the United States. I am free to declare here, that I prefer Millard Fillmore to any man in this Republic, north or south, east or west—not for favors received or favors expected. I never asked any favor of that distinguished man, save only the appointment of a grandson of my legal preceptor, for whose memory, abilities, and virtues I have an affectionate remembrance and veneration. I mean the late Judge Gaston. I shall not, upon this occasion, attempt to review all the measures of his administration. My time would not permit me to do it; but I may be allowed to say, what I sincerely and honestly believe, when that Administration shall come to be passed upon by the calm and impartial judgment of posterity—when the mists of party prejudice shall have been removed, men of all parties will pronounce it one of the wisest, purest, and best administrations which we have had in this country since the earlier days of the Republic. Mr. Fillmore succeeded to the high office which he now fills at a time of unexampled difficulty and infinite peril to the Republic. The councils of this body were torn and distracted by sectional divisions, growing out of the subjects to which I have already alluded. Every man, who was an actor here upon this theatre, knows—with his opposition—nay, but for his active co-operation, no settlement of these vexed questions could have been effected. The country was then in imminent peril of a civil war. There was danger of a conflict between the authorities of this Government and the Republic of Texas. Those questions were settled. He risked popularity, influence, every thing at home, to stand by the constitutional rights of my section of the Union, and in doing that he had only to stand by the Constitution of his country. I adhere to Millard Fillmore upon a principle of honor, which is also a principle of the highest expediency—of being faithful to those who have been faithful to the Constitution and to the rights of all sections of the country.

If Mr. Fillmore is to be passed by, what is to become of that other great and eminent statesman associated with him in the administration of the Government? I mean the Secretary of State—that man who stands prominent, by his colossal intellectual proportions, amongst the public men of the country, since the death of Mr. Calhoun and the illness of Mr. Clay—as prominent as the frozen peaks of Mt. Blanc are above the lesser Alps, by which they are surrounded—a man whose name will be remembered while the English language is written or spoken; truly his is *clarum et venerabile nomen*, one which makes this country honored and respected in every other country upon the civilized globe. At the very crisis of our fate, when darkness and danger seemed to be impending, that great man and patriot threw all the weight of his great character and mighty abilities into the conflict, to roll back the tide of Northern fanaticism which was sweeping through the North. I should like to inquire what these two individuals have done to forfeit the confidence of the Whig party of this nation. Before Mr. Fillmore became a compromise man, before Mr. Webster sustained the execution of the fugitive-slave law, there were no two men in the Northern portion of this Union more popular, and justly popular, with the whole of that party, than these two eminent individuals. I put it to my Southern friends—If there be any who are disposed to give way under the pressure of availability—I ask them, when we shall be in danger hereafter and call upon Northern men for support, if we shall not feel the blush of shame upon our cheeks, if we consent to become the executioners of those two men, and of others similarly circumstanced—if we consent to become the priests who are to officiate at the altar? Sooner than I will do any thing to strike down these gentlemen, sooner than I will agree that they shall be victimized by their enemies, many of whom are also our most bitter foes, may my right hand fall powerless by my side, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

Of the other distinguished individual who has been spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency, I wish to make but a few observations. There is no man in this Union who esteems more highly than I do the great military services of that distinguished man. There is no man who feels more sincere gratitude for the glory and renown which he has shed upon American arms. If I had it in my power, I would not pluck one wreath from the laurel which adorns his brow; but would water it with a nation's gratitude, that it might grow greener every advancing year. I voted at the last session of Congress, as I am prepared to vote now, to confer upon that illustrious captain the office of lieutenant general. I believed it was due to his services. As I intend to be perfectly frank, I am free to declare that I believe, if General Scott were left to himself, he would be disposed to extend to all sections of the Union their constitutional rights. I believe he would be disposed to administer the Government on national principles, but I cannot close my eyes nor shut my understanding to the influences by which he is surrounded. It is said that he is a Compromise man. The honorable gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Cullom] said that I had endorsed him as such. Although he is mistaken in that fact, yet, as I wish to do justice to all men, as I before remarked, I believe, if he was left to his own noble and generous impulses, he would be disposed to do justice to every section of the country; yet Gen. Scott is but a man, who is subject to the frailties and passions of other men. Does any man expect me to believe, if the unfortunate influences by which he is now surrounded—unfortunate for his own fame—and which thus far have prevented him from making a public declaration of his opinions and principles, which I am sure his own heart would prompt him to do, shall mainly contribute to his nomination and elevation to the Presidency of the United States, they will have no power in that administration when it shall have been formed? I may be met with declamation about the glories of Lundy's Lane, Bridgewater, &c. This will not answer for men who are awakened to their rights, and to the dangers by which they are surrounded. It might do for an ignorant mob, led astray by the glare of military glory, but will not satisfy intelligent freemen who know their rights, and are determined to maintain them.

Sir, if Gen. Scott could have magnified a hundredfold the eyes of Argus, and the arms of Briarius, he would still be incompetent by himself to discharge the duties of the exalted Executive station to which he aspires. He must rely, to a very great extent, upon his subordinates; and does any man suppose, especially if the Whig party should remain organized as it now is: if it should not adopt the principle of making these Compromise measures a finality—does any man expect those influences will have nothing to do in the appointment of the subordinate officers? Sir, but a few days have to pass before the meeting of the Whig Convention. We have yet no response from the oracle. We have yet no publication of Gen. Scott's opinions. We are left to infer what those opinions are from private conversations. Now, sir, I declare here, distinctly and unequivocally, that no man can receive my support who occupies that position. I have gone as far as I intend to go. The Whig party of the South have, at the expense of having their motives aspersed and misconstrued by their friends, relations, and neighbors, arrested sectionalism at home. They have stood by the Constitution, and by the rights of all sections. I declare here, and I appeal to every man who has ever heard me make a speech, to sustain what I say, that upon no occasion, to accomplish no object, have I ever descended to array the North against the South, or to excite sectional prejudices; but, on the contrary, to the extent of my ability and influence, I have inculcated upon my constituents that we should regard all parts of this great nation as our country, and that, as we all had a common destiny, we should cherish for each other kind and fraternal feelings.

Now, I ask my Northern friends if it is reasonable to expect that, after having fought sectionalism at home; after having arrested extreme measures from those having a common interest and a common destiny with ourselves; we shall now agree so far to compromit our honor, our consistency, the very existence of our firesides and our homes, as to tolerate sectionalism in our own party in the northern section of this Union?

It is said that we call upon them to stultify themselves. Sir, we call upon them to do no such thing. We call upon them merely to say that these measures having been passed, and being the best which could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests, they shall be adhered to. We call upon no man to say that they were the best and the wisest which human wisdom could devise. I appeal to them, and ask them if it is not necessary, if it is not indispensable, if we would preserve this Union, that the country should have some repose, some quiet, and that there should be time for these sectional wounds and difficulties to be healed?

It is urged, as a reason why we should remain satisfied, without any declaration of principle, either by the Convention or its nominees, that no movement has been made in either branch of Congress, looking to a modification or repeal of any one of the Compromise acts. Sir, I would as soon expect a consummate general, such as Scott or Wellington, to force a battle against overwhelming numbers, with a certainty of defeat, as that any attempt of that sort should now be made. The leaders of the Free-soil faction, whatever else may be said of them, are sagacious tacticians. "They bide their time." If they intend to adhere to the Compromise acts, and to carry them out—if it is not a mere hollow truce—why do they shrink from saying so? Why do the presses in that interest continue to denounce the Fugitive Slave law as perfectly infamous, and do all in their power to excite Northern prejudice against its execution? Why do we hear on this floor denunciations of the same character? If we are deceived, sir, it will be because we are wilfully blind, and more intent on party triumph and the spoils of office than the peace of the country and the preservation of the institutions of our section of the Union. It is idle, it is treasonable, to cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace."

Mr. Chairman, I am fully aware of the responsibility which I assume upon this occasion. I understand and appreciate the influence which, possibly, it may have upon my destiny as a public man; but, sir, there are times, there are occasions, when a man's duty to his country rises superior to any which he owes to his party. I know that party ties are amongst the strongest associations which bind men together. I know that the very name of a party has a talismanic power on the passions and prejudices of the people. It requires some degree of moral courage to do any act, however strong our convictions of its propriety, which ingenious malice can torture into the appearance of distracting or dividing it. I cannot say what may be the action of my constituents, or of my State. They will doubtless speak for themselves at the ballot-box when the time arrives. But I declare here in all frankness, and tell my Northern friends that if they expect to get the vote of North Carolina with any candidate whose [illegible]s are not publicly known upon this subject, with[illegible] the endorsement of the finality of the Compromise by the National Convention, in my judgment they will reckon without their host. I may be mistaken, but it is the honest and sincere conviction of my mind. In my judgment, no man who does not stand in that position ought to get her vote, or command her confidence. It may well be inferred that he who shrinks from a public avowal of his opinions upon a question which she deems so important, and upon which she has so emphatically expressed her sentiments, is not a safe depositary of the powers, so important for good or evil, which the Constitution of this country has conferred upon the first Executive officer of the nation. I have done.

MR. CLAY'S PREFERENCE. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Clay has for a long time entertained a strong repugnance to the selection of purely military men for the highest civil offices. In regard to his late opinions on the Presidency, a Washington letter writer says that three or four days previous to his death he conversed with one of his friendly watchers and expressed a "decided preference for Mr. Fillmore. His belief in Mr. Fillmore's fitness, availability and services was unaltered to the end of time." In speaking of this subject the Boston Post well and truly says: "If Mr. Clay had indicated satisfaction or content with the nomination of his party, made at Baltimore several days before his death, the fact would have been blazoned abroad for the purpose of political capital."

THE WHEAT CROP. The country papers throughout Pennsylvania speak of the destruction the red wevil has caused to the wheat. The Montgomery Ledger says that the ravages of the insect for miles around Pottstown is very destructive, and it is anticipated that some fields will be entirely ruined by it. It is found most abundant in the unbearded variety, and fields of latest growth. The Pittsburg Journal says the crops in that vicinity will be almost a total loss, from the same cause.

Frederick Douglass, in his last paper, says he looks upon the nomination of Gen. Scott as an "encouraging sign of the times." He rejoices over the defeat of Webster and Fillmore, but denounces the nomination of Vice President. We give the Whigs joy of this their last endorser and ally!

Pennsylvanian.

The great press of matter on our columns this week compels us to leave out our tabular statement of the markets. This we can do however this week without detriment to our patrons as there is no material change from last week's account. Cotton is now worth from 8¼ to 8½ cts. per lb. *Fay. Carolinian.*

GOV. REID ON FREE SUFFRAGE.

Extract from the Address of Gov. Reid to the people of North Carolina, dated June 28th, 1850.

I trust I shall be pardoned for alluding to the manner in which this subject was made an issue in the canvass of 1848, for I think the part I acted enables me to know more about this matter than any other human being upon the face of the earth. That some men were permitted to vote for the Senate and others were not, was no new discovery to me or to any body else. At any rate, I well remember my attention was directed to the inequality and injustice of this feature of our Constitution even before I became a voter; and I presume there are but few men in the State who could not say as much. My attention was frequently called to the subject when a candidate for the Senate, by persons who desired to vote for me, but expressed a regret that they could not do so for the want of the land qualification. Many years ago, while a member of the Legislature, I determined at one time to present the subject to the consideration of that body, but met with no encouragement from those to whom I communicated my intention. Occupying an humble position and possessing but little influence, I was fearful that a failure then might prove prejudicial to this question of Constitutional Reform, which, I believed, I could at some day convince the people they ought to adopt. The time and state of public opinion then appeared unpropitious, and I abandoned my determination. Early in the year 1848, I determined to press the subject to the consideration of the people of the State. As federal politics had governed almost everything in our State for years, I foresaw that it would be difficult to procure for this subject that consideration which its importance demanded, unless it was adopted by one of the political parties. With this view I determined to attend the Democratic Convention to be held that Spring and urge its adoption as an issue; and that if the Convention would not adopt it, I would seek some suitable occasion to make a Speech on the subject in my own County, and write it out for publication; and that I would publish essays on the subject, urging the consideration of this question to the people. Ill health prevented me from attending the Convention. When I heard from that Convention, I was surprised to learn that I had been nominated for Governor. Before I received official information of my nomination I wrote Mr. Holden a letter stating that I should probably decline, but if I run I desired to make Equal Suffrage an issue. Believing the state of my health was such that a canvass of the State would be hazardous to my life, I subsequently wrote a letter declining the nomination. This letter was not published, and my friends prevailed upon me to withdraw it and accept the nomination. The next day after I accepted I left home to meet my competitor, who was then engaged in the Canvass. Before leaving home I apprised some of my friends of my purpose to make this issue. When I reached Raleigh, I mentioned the subject to several of my friends there; and Mr. Holden assured me, if I carried out my intention, that the Standard would zealously advocate the measure. At Goldsborough I mentioned the subject to friends I met there. When I arrived at Newbern I consulted friends there on the subject, and Mr. Gulick promised me that the Republican would zealously advocate the measure. My friends will recollect that in all these conversations that to make this issue was a favorite object with me; and that these conversations and consultations on the subject were brought about by my own suggestions. I had no consultation or conversation on the subject of making this issue with any one living out of the State; neither did I receive from Washington City or elsewhere any suggestion, either written or oral, in relation to making the issue.

The Democratic party had nominated me without my knowledge or consent, and although they had not authorized me to make Equal Suffrage a question in the election, yet I believed they would sustain me if I did right; and I therefore took the responsibility to put "that ball in motion" on the 10th of May, 1848. This is the way in which the subject was introduced into the canvass of 1848.

What is the dearest privilege of an American citizen? It is to exercise the great and inestimable right of suffrage. In advocating this reform I do not now, nor have I at any time, proposed to change the *basis* of Representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I propose is, *to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate.* Is this right? I might call your attention to the fact that this odious distinction does not exist in any other State of this Union. As the Constitution now stands, a man cannot vote for the Senate unless he holds a freehold of fifty acres of land. This is unjust, even between landholder and landholder. One man owns fifty acres worth $25; he can vote for the Senate, while another may own one acre worth ten thousand dollars, yet the latter cannot vote for the Senate. It is still more unjust between those who own land, and those who do not. It is not to take the right of voting from the landholder, but it is to extend the right of suffrage to another meritorious and virtuous class of our own fellow-citizens. All experience has shown that the mere fact that a man owns land, does not make him more wise, more pure or more patriotic. It is a slander upon the merits and character of this virtuous class of our citizens to say they would enact iniquitious laws to plunder the landholders. There are many of our citizens who own property, and yet are not landholders; and no men would go further to protect the rights of property of every description. A large portion of our enterprising young men, and of our industrious farmers and mechanics, do not own fifty acres of land. These men will never attempt to impose on the landed interest, because they intend, as soon as it is compatible with their convenience or ability, to possess themselves of land—not by the unholy means of plundering their neighbors, but by purchase with the proceeds of their honest industry. During the last canvass, while discussing this question *in the West*, Gov. Manly insisted that I could not be the friend of Equal Suffrage because I did not go for changing the *basis of Representation*, by which some of the Eastern Counties, having a less number of voters than some of the Western Counties, yet they had the same representation in the Legislature; and why, he would ask, did I not go for equalizing them? I do not know whether he intends to use this arguement in the present canvass. I see, however, in his Speech lately made before the Whig Convention, and which I presume was published to be circulated *all over the State*, that he does not allude to this point. Our basis of Representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation, for the other it is federal population. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard their course on the subject as mischievous and dangerous, and I should regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature, as fraught with equal mischief and danger.

I presume there are at this day, fifty thousand of our free white citizens, of the age of twenty-one years, who cannot vote for the Senate. And why is it so? It is not because they are wanting in virtue, intelligence, or patriotism; but because of an arbitrary feature in our Constitution which withholds from them one of their dearest rights. In vain may we boast of equal rights, while this feature remains in our Constitution. Although these men are not placed upon terms of equality at the ballot-box, yet, when taxes are to be paid, or when the rights and honor of the country are to be defended against the attacks of a foreign foe, these men—yes, these men, are among the first to contribute their means and their blood to the cause of their country.

I would like to see the brave men who perilled their lives in the War against Mexico, received at the ballot-box upon terms of equality. Yes, I desire to see the grey-headed Revolutionary soldiers who stand tottering over the grave—the very men who fought for the liberty we enjoy, placed upon terms of equality when they come up to the ballot-box.

I am in favor of electing Judges by the people, and for a term less than for life; and I doubt not there are other Constitutional amendments of minor importance, that might well be made. But I do not wish to see this great question of Equal Suffrage clogged or loaded down with other things. I desire to see it stand on its own merits.

In defence of Equal Suffrage, I have had to encounter violent abuse, personal slanders, and bitter denunciations; yet I have stood by this great question in its inception and in its infancy, and I hope to have the proud satisfaction of rejoicing with you in its triumph. When fifty thousand of our intelligent and patriotic men shall be enfranchised and restored to their rights at the ballot-box, I do think we shall have cause to be proud of such a glorious triumph. To-morrow I start into the canvass, and the larger number of you I cannot see before the election. To you I commit the fate of this question.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat what I have said elsewhere, that the history of the past affords me no cause to distrust my friends. If their efforts shall be crowned with success, in electing me to the distinguished office for which I have been nominated, my earnest exertions shall be directed to the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State, and to give to North Carolina that rank, influence, and consideration among the States of this Union, to which she is justly entitled.

DISCUSSION AT SALEM.

Mr. Kerr still for his majority doctrine—Mr. Kerr still for Scott, the Seward candidate—and Mr. Kerr FORGETTING *to mention the Basis and the School Fund!*

MR. HOLDEN: The Candidates for Governor addressed the people of Salem, on the 1st instant. A large audience was assembled from this and the adjoining Counties.

Governor Reid led off in a two hours Speech. He commenced with the Presidency—alluded to Gen. Pierce as a pure patriot, proved him to be true to the South, and sound upon all the great questions of the day that now agitate the country. The Governor then handled the questions of a United State's Bank, high protective Tariff, Independent Treasury, and the public Lands in a masterly style—declared himself opposed to the homestead bill, and against the squandering of the public lands on any of the States; and said he did not see how his competitor could denounce the present Congress for passing the Illinois Land bill and eulogize President Fillmore, who signed the same odious bill, when he could and should have vetoed it.

On questions of State reform Gov. Reid gave his views freely and without reserve. He advocated Free Suffrage, and declared himself in favor of its adoption by Legislative enactment, because it had incurred nearly all the expense that it would to become a part of the Constitution, and said that he was opposed to uprooting and casting away all that had been done, and going back to commence anew again, just for the sake of getting the same thing in a different way. He said that Mr. Kerr and himself only differed as to the method of obtaining Free Suffrage. That Mr. Kerr was for doing away with all that had been done, and going back to commence anew, just for the sake and name of having Free Suffrage by a Convention. But that he, Reid, desired it to be completed by Legislative enactment, without any further expense or delay. He said he did not see any necessity for a Convention; 1st, because he thought all amendments necessary could be made to the Constitution equally as well, and with less expense and delay, by Legislative enactment, as by a Convention; and 2d, Mr. Kerr was only in favor of two amendments to the Constitution—one for Free Suffrage, the other the abolition of the land qualification for Governor and members of the Legislature; and as Free Suffrage had already been partly carried through by Legislative enactment, he did not see any good reason why that should not be completed, and the other amendments likewise adopted by the same method.

Gov. Reid said he was in favor of the majority ruling when they legally had the right to do so; but according to our Constitution the majority had parted with the right to call a Convention, therefore he did not see how a majority could legally do it. Gov. Reid declared himself opposed to any change of the Basis or in the distribution of the School Fund; and *called upon Mr. Kerr to state his position upon those points.*

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and *three-fifths* of both houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of *Free Suffrage*, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

Resolved, That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States; and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.—*Res. Dem. State Conv.* 1852.

"Mr. MACON said, he did not approve of the land qualification for voters. Suppose two respectable neighbors had each a son—that one of them had fifty acres of land, perhaps not worth more than twenty-five cents an acre, and the other had no land, but was a good blacksmith or shoemaker, and his standing in society irreproachable, why will you allow one to vote, and not allow the other?"

Debates of the Convention, page 69.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Dem. National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"
WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any slave State, but a firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistable cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non-slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, *is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated.*"
HORACE GREELY, *June* 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease*; war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

Letter from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE to Maj. LALLY.

"TREMONT HOUSE, Boston, May 27, 1852.

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the compromise measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive-slave law, and upon what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country.

What I wish to say to you is this: If the compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, which would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendently important to the hopes of democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend, FRANK. PIERCE."

DISCUSSION IN GREENSBOROUGH.

We published in the Standard of the 7th July an account of the discussion in Greensborough on the 29th, between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr; and we informed our readers at the time that this account was from the pen of a gentleman of undoubted integrity and veracity, and that the statements therein contained might be implicitly relied upon as substantially true. This account produced, of course, some sensation in this quarter, where Mr. Kerr had notoriously taken the most decided grounds for the basis as it is, and for the distribution of the School Fund according to Federal population; and forthwith the Editor of the Raleigh Register, feeling that something must be done, issued an Extra in reply, in which our Correspondent was charged with "a *wilful* and *corrupt* perversion of the facts," and the people generally were warned, in the elegant language peculiar to that print, to beware of "locofoco slanders" and "lies." Well, time passed, and the Register of Saturday last was issued in due course; and we find in that paper an admission, in substance, that the statements of our Correspondent are true! Hear what it says:

"It is proper, here, for us to state, that, *with the exception of a few particulars*, contained in the letter of the "Standard's" correspondent, which we shall proceed to notice, *the denial and denunciation were intended to be confined mainly to the inferences which the Editor of the "Standard," himself, had the disingenuousness to proclaim as facts.* In these "particulars," however, to which we propose now to refer, there *are* gross misrepresentations.

The Editor of the Register may denounce us as severely as he pleases, but at the same time we ask our readers to bear his admissions and what he says in mind. Couple the foregoing with what he says as to these "particulars," as follows:

"In the first place,—taking these "particulars" in the order in which they come—the correspondent of the "Standard" asserts that Mr. Kerr declared that "a majority of the people had a right to change their Constitution, and that *a majority of the people of the United States had a right to change the Constitution of the U. States.*" And upon the strength of statement, that paper asks the question, with the view of representing Mr. Kerr to have taken a position that would justly subject him to the odium of the people of North Carolina, ☞ "what safety would there be to slave property, if the right were conceded by *Southern* men, to the people of the United States, to change the Federal Constitution as the result of the action or vote of a bare majority." ☜ Now we are informed, upon evidence that does not admit of disbelief, that Mr. Kerr took this position:—He insisted upon the Republican principle, that a majority have the right to govern; and that, should a majority of the voters of North Carolina declare in favor of a Convention, although that fact would not, of course, of itself, be sufficient for the calling of said Convention, still he recognized a *political* obligation upon the part of the Legislature to carry the people's wishes into execution, which it would not do well to disregard. And *in illustrating his meaning*, here, and in enforcing his own devotion to the sacred cause of popular rights, he remarked, *that if a majority of the People, in all and each of the respective States, decided in favor of the amendment or change of our Federal Constitution, the man who denied their right to effect it would "come to the political block."*

In the first place the Register admits that, "with the exception of a *few* particulars," his denial and denunciation ☞ *were not intended* ☜ for the statements of our "Correspondent, but for us, because we had drawn inferences from statements thus characterized as "*few* particulars"; in other words, he does not deny the statements of our Correspondent, except as to these "particulars." ☞ In the second place, he gives these "particulars"—the first one of which we have set forth at length, above. He then gives the second "particular" as follows:

"We are authorized to state that Mr. KERR *did* expressly declare himself in favor of the present basis of representation in the Legislature remaining as it is; and that, in employing the term "mixed basis," he was unequivocally understood, by every man who chose to understand him, *as designating the present basis*—a basis upon which *persons* are represented in the House of Commons, and *property* in the Senate."

The Register next admits by its silence that Mr. Kerr *did not* "expressly" avow himself for the present federal mode of distributing the School Fund; but that paper argues to show that his reason for not doing so was that his position was well understood!

Here, then, are the "*few* particulars" alluded to—first, as to the majority principle, as advocated by Mr. Kerr; secondly, as to the "mixed" basis; thirdly, as to the School Fund. And now let us see how the matter stands: As to the majority principle, we call upon every candid man to say, after reading the above extract, if our Correspondent is not fully sustained by the statement and admissions of the Register! Read that extract, beginning with the word "in" and closing with the word "block." What do you think of it? Has not the Register stated the *very thing*, in substance, *which our Correspondent states as Mr. Kerr's position?* Read it carefully, and then answer. Again: The Register declares that Mr. Kerr "did expressly declare himself in favor of the present basis of representation"; and that, in employing the term "mixed" basis he was understood to mean the present basis. Hear our Correspondent:

"*He did not declare here*, as he is represented in the Raleigh Register to have done in Raleigh, *that he was in favor of "the present basis remaining as it is."* He contented himself by simply remarking *that he was in favor of a mixed basis.*"

But, we are told by the Register, Mr. Kerr *meant*, by using the term "*mixed*" basis, to have it understood that he was for the *present* basis. Ah!—why then did he not say *present* basis? Why did he "*mix*" it? Did he say "*mixed*" basis, and omit to say *present* basis in Gatesville, Plymouth, Fayetteville, or Raleigh? No such thing—he was eloquent here, we understand, as the advocate both of the present basis and of distributing the School Fund according to Federal population; but in Greensborough he avows himself for a "*mixed*" basis, leaving the people to *infer* that he means the present basis; and in a Speech of two hours in length, he passes over in profound silence the subject of the School Fund!

We call upon our friends who are candidates for the Assembly, and upon all public Democratic speakers, to press these facts home on the popular mind. Show to the people the monstrous and dangerous nature of Mr. Kerr's majority doctrine, with reference both to our State and Federal Constitutions; and you have for your authority in this matter, friends, not merely the statements of our Greensborough and Salem Correspondents, *but the recorded statements and admissions of the Raleigh Register itself*, the organ of the Whigs of the State.

We shall go more at length into these points in our next; but in the meantime we take occasion to state, that we expect to receive by the next Western Mail *conclusive evidence of the correctness of the statements made by our Greensborough Correspondent. We* were satisfied with the mere word of our Correspondent, knowing him to be a gentleman of integrity and veracity; but it has been deemed best to "make assurance doubly sure" upon the subject, so as to leave a corrupt Whig press *no* decent chance to evade, deny, or dodge the facts.

We have recently had refreshing rains in this region, and the corn crop now looks well and promises an abundant yield. The wheat crop in this State, so far as we have heard, is an excellent one.

MR. KERR'S MEMORY FAILING.

The reader will find in another column an account of the discussion at Salem between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr; and to some of the facts therein stated, and which may be implicitly relied on, we invite special attention.

The admirers of Mr. Kerr will regret to learn that *his memory is failing.* Until he reached the longitude of Greensborough it was fresh and vigorous enough; but since his appearance there, and as he advances West, it is a melancholy fact that it *loses its strength as the distance between him and his Eastern fellow-citizens increases.*

It will be seen, from the account of the discussion referred to, that Gov. Reid led off and spoke on the several questions of State policy with his accustomed plainness and candor; and in the course of his remarks he called upon Mr. Kerr to declare his position, as he had done, on the subject of the basis and the distribution of the School Fund. Mr. Kerr then spoke at length, but strange to say he did not allude to either of these questions! Gov. Reid, in his reply, called the attention of the audience to Mr. Kerr's silence, and asked him *again* to state his position, when Mr. Kerr said he had *forgotten* to do so; and he then admitted that he did "agree with the Governor in regard to the School Fund"!

We desire, in this connexion, to make an inquiry or two: First, how and why did John Kerr, just at that time and place, forget these important questions? Secondly, did he forget them in the East? Thirdly, until he reached Greensborough was not his memory perfectly fresh and sound? Fourthly, will he have any memory at all by the time he reaches Buncombe? Fifthly, will the Register have the brass to say again that Mr. Kerr "has not varied the shadow of a shade from the position which he has hitherto assumed"?

A SPIRITED DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The Democrats of Raleigh and vicinity held a meeting on Saturday night last, at the Court-House, which was marked by good speaking and much enthusiasm. Perrin Busbee, Esq., was called to preside, and Maj. Jere. Nixon appointed Secretary. Mr. Busbee opened the meeting with one of his best and most telling efforts. His speech, though necessarily brief—owing to the fact that distinguished strangers were present who were expected to speak—was nevertheless crowded with important facts and produced a fine effect. As soon as he had finished loud calls were made for Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton, and William B. Rodman, Esq., of Beaufort, who were in the City in attendance on the Supreme Court. Mr. Bragg spoke first. He examined at some length the position of the Whig party and its candidates, and did full justice to the merits of Pierce and King. We need not say more than that the Speech was in every respect worthy of Mr. Bragg's high reputation for ability and eloquence.

Mr. Rodman was next called up, and spoke for more than half an hour. He showed the utter unsoundness of the Whig candidate for President on the Slavery question, exposed the associations and influences which produced his nomination, and which must control him if elected; and vindicated on the other hand, the soundness of the Democratic nominee and his high claims to our support. His remarks added to his reputation as a public speaker, and were received with warm applause.

Gen. Saunders was next called out, and spoke for half an hour in his strongest style. He put the various points involved in the campaign in the most masterly manner, calling forth warm and prolonged applause from the audience.

A Committee was appointed to report permanent officers and rules for the government of a PIERCE and KING Club, to a meeting to be held on Saturday night next at the Court-House, at eight o'clock. We hope to see the fullest sort of a rally on the occasion. A Speech is expected from the able Democratic Elector for this District, L. O'B. Branch, Esq.

BERTIE.

We are gratified to learn that John Freeman, Esq. has consented to become a candidate for the Senate in this County. Mr. Freeman is a gentleman of sound common sense, and will make a safe, useful, and reliable Senator. We hope to have the pleasure of recording his election.

But what shall we say as to the Commons in this County? Where is our friend, Thomas H. Speller, Esq? *Now is the time*, fellow-citizens, to redeem your County; if you fail, you will fail in a noble cause; but the chances, it seems to us, *must* be in your favor. Every majority-doctrine speech made in Bertie by the Whig candidates, will be a speech *against* Bertie; every anti-Free-Suffrage speech will be a speech against Mr. Winston and this noble principle of free government which he so ably advocated at the last session; and every Scott speech will be a speech for Seward and his gang, so sternly and justly denounced by your Representative, Mr. Outlaw.

GRANVILLE.

The Democratic ticket in this County is as follows: For the Senate, N. E. Canaday; Commons, T. B. Venable, W. H. Lyon, and J. M. Bullock.

We learn that the campaign has opened, and that the Democratic candidates are likely to sweep every thing before them. The Whig, *alias* Scott-Seward "wheel-horse," Mr. Amis, is, it is said, sadly put to to make any thing like a defence of his conduct in the last Legislature. Surely the people of Granville cannot, with their peculiar interests so largely involved in the result, give their voices again to this gentleman. The Journals will show *some* of his votes, and then again the record may not speak, but *inferences* may he drawn.

Push on the column for Canaday, Venable, Lyon, and Bullock; and for Pierce, King, and Reid!

NORTHAMPTON.

We are glad to learn that our friends in Northampton have a full ticket in the field—Gen. Thomas J. Person for the Senate, and Messrs. J. B. Bynum and B. F. Lockhart for the Commons. Gen. Person is well known as an able debater and sound politician, and Messrs. Bynum and Lockhart are young gentlemen of character and promise.

We cannot believe it possible that Mr. Barnes can succeed, with the dangerous doctrines he advocates, in securing his re-election at the hands of the people of Northampton.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK, AND COLUMBUS. Thos. S. D. McDowell, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for this Senatorial District. Mr. McDowell has heretofore served the people of Bladen in the House of Commons, with much acceptability. His election to the Senate is certain.

James Robeson, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Bladen. He is, we learn, a gentleman of much personal popularity, and there can be no doubt of his election.

At a great Abolition Meeting held in Boston on the 6th instant, Theodore Parker "eulogized Seward for killing off Webster and Fillmore. He intimated that Seward might hereafter appear as President and the champion of Northern rights. He gloried in the defeat of Mr. Webster." What say Southern Whigs to this?

MR. CLAY AND GEN. SCOTT.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter from our Telegraphic Correspondent:

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1852.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq. *Sir*: I have just seen in your last issue, the comment of the Raleigh Register upon my despatch in reference to Henry Clay's deathbed declarations concerning the propriety of supporting Scott, and respectfully request that you will allow me space for a few words in reply.

Your readers must be aware that in Telegraphing news for the Press, gentlemen are at times forced to give facts or the public belief, without stating any details connected with them, for words sent upon the wires cost publishers dollars; so, in this and all other cases, I have studied to be brief. Now, I have recently ascertained details of no little importance in connection with the particular despatch above referred to. Thus, I can assure your readers that after the nomination of Scott, Henry Clay did not permit his name to pass his (Clay's) lips, until they were silenced in death. But shortly prior to that act, Mr. Clay dictated to Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., a newspaper article against Scott's nomination, in which he not only expressed his preference for Fillmore, but explained in prophetic language the injury to his country, (which he never loved more than when sensible that in a few hours he was destined to stand face to face with His Maker,) to grow out of Scott's election. I do not know why Mr. Marshall has failed to draw out and send this article to the Pres. The probability is, that the rumor concerning Clay's after-nomination-declarations, grew out of this anti-nomination fact. If the Editor of the Register doubts it, let him write to Mr. Marshall, get the rough notes dictated by Mr. Clay on his death-bed, and publish them. I promise you they will make him sick enough of sweeping denunciations of the accuracy of my despatches. It will be well for him, too, to ask Mr. Marshall whether the card of the seceding members of the Whig caucus, was not submitted to Mr. Clay, receiving with the course of the seceders, his emphatic sanction.

Now, Governor Jones, of Tenn., has recently Telegraphed a northern paper, to the effect that the death-bed conversations of Henry Clay on the subject of the election were not of importance enough to warrant publication. You and I, who know how gladly Jones would have scattered far and wide any thing that might possibly be twisted into Mr. Clay's approval of Scott's election, understand well that his despatch means that Clay did not say or write a single word in favor of Scott. I will simply add to the above that Mr. Clay's son, Thomas Hart Clay, Esq., who nursed his father in his last days as closely as a dutiful son should nurse such a father, staunch Whig as he is, will not vote for Scott; and that he will denounce as *false* any publication which goes to create the impression that his lamented father approved, in his last illness, in any way, shape or form of the election of Winfield Scott to the Presidency.

By the by, if the Editor of the Register doubts the accuracy of my despatch giving the names of fifteen Southern Whig members who refuse to acquiesce in Scott's nomination, let him screw out of any one of them (including, of course, Messrs. Outlaw, Caldwell and Clingman of North Carolina,) a word or line looking like a pledge to vote for Scott, or to advise his election. Yours, &c.,

W. D. W.

SOUTHERN WHIGS, *READ!*

We find in the New York Day Book, a *Whig* paper, the following evidence of the light in which Gen. Scott's nomination is received by the respectable portion of the Northern Whig party. Southern Whigs, read!

"THE NOMINATION OF GEN. SCOTT. There are a few facts connected with the nomination of Gen. Scott which we desire to call the attention of our southern readers to, as well as our Union merchants in this city and State. Who nominated Gen. Scott? Was it done by members of the whig party representing the feelings and principles of the southern whigs, or was it done by a *faction* of the whig party representing the abolition sentiments of the northern portion of it? Let the facts answer.

Throughout this State it is well known that there was a severe and bitter contest between what are called the Fillmore men and the Seward men, or the silver grays and woolly heads. Well, the woolly heads or Seward men triumphed and sent *their* representatives to Baltimore. Very well; so far they had succeeded in this State; they had abolitionized the whig party in New York, but not in the United States. In Pennsylvania there was a similar contest between the Johnston men and the Fillmore or conservative men, and the Johnston men succeeded. How was it in Ohio? Why, there they succeeded to. Well, then, these great States, thus under the influence and control of Seward and Johnston, went down to Baltimore with their eighty-three votes, and there met face to face the Union men of the other northern States and the *whigs* of the South. To bring to their aid and support three or four of the northwestern States, they took up a favorite candidate of those States and staked their fortunes upon him. But they were still in a hopeless minority. The Union or conservative whigs of the North and the South were too many for them yet; but, unfortunately, they were divided. Some were for Mr. Fillmore and some for Mr. Webster. To keep up this division was the particular aim and object of Seward and Johnston; and in this they not only succeeded but so imbittered the partisans of these two great men towards each other that some of them, just enough for Seward's purpose, went over to Scott, and he was nominated. It is, therefore, a Seward and Johnston triumph over the South."

This, be it remembered, is the nomination which John Kerr eulogizes and supports—*this* is the man pronounced by him at Salem, to be "safer for the South than Gen. Pierce"!

MARK THE FACT!

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, says: "Mr. Seward and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, it is said, show their high estimate of Mr. Toombs' speech by ordering some hundred thousand copies of it for circulation in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. They and all the free-soil whigs accept for Gen. Scott the position that Mr. Toombs gives him."

Mr. Toombs, our readers are aware, has denounced the nomination of Gen. Scott, and refuses to support him on the ground that he is the preferred candidate of Seward and the Whig Freesoilers, and committed to their views and schemes. So it seems that truth, uttered by a Southern *Whig*, is to be used North for the purpose of advancing Seward, and of stirring up afresh the prejudices of the Whigs in that quarter against the South!

☞ If the statement of the fact will contribute at all to the ease or personal comfort of the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot, we will say to them, once for all, that our present Greensborough Correspondent, "A Democrat," does not belong to our "regular *corps*"—as the Patriot *will* have it—of "Guilford Correspondents." Our Correspondent who signs himself "A Democrat" has not, at any time heretofore, written any Communication for publication in the Standard.

We shall have to *curry* the Patriot in our next.

"OVER IN NEW JERSEY." The Trenton True American says that there is a Pierce club in Newark composed of 250 *original whigs*; and further that "Hon. Wm. Wright, of Newark, formerly a whig member of Congress, whig candidate for Governor, one of the whig candidates for Senator in 1851, &c., and Hon. J. Brick, heretofore a distinguished and influential whig of the first district—besides an innumerable quantity of less important men, have recently denounced whiggery."

Mr. Graham has resigned his place as Secretary of the Navy. Why does not Gen. Scott resign *his* place also, and leave the head of the army? The head of the army and the head of the navy nominated for the two first *civil* offices in the country! What are we coming to?

☞ A gentleman writing us for the Standard from Richmond County, says: "I am a Whig, but cannot go for Scott, Seward & Co."

WON'T GO THE SEWARD CANDIDATE.

Col. Thomas Waddill, of Fayetteville, has published a Card in the Carolinian, setting forth his reasons for not supporting Gen. Scott. He says:

"I see by the Observer of this day's date that I have been named as one of the Vice Presidents of the Scott and Graham Club, recently formed in this place. The political opinions of an humble private citizen are of no consequence except to himself; yet I cannot consent to be placed in a false position before the public, and with such lights as I now have, I cannot act with such of my whig friends as deem it their duty to aid in the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency of the United States. In common with the Whigs of this place I was opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott by the Whig National Convention, for reasons which we all thought were insurmountable. After the nomination, when others were denouncing the nominee, I withheld any further expression of opinion, hoping that the Southern members of that Convention had satisfactory lights, and that the same lights would in due time be seen by the masses of the party. This hope has vanished, and I regret to say I am disappointed. "*The nomination with the resolutions is accepted.*" This was a matter of course. Any aspirant for political preferment would have done as much. Seward and Co. could not have done less. From the spirit which I think is infused into that letter of acceptance, I am forced to the conclusion that the nominee with his free-soil friends took the resolutions *as a Compromise*—not that they loved the principles, but that they loved power and the emoluments of office better.

The Baltimore Whig Platform is broad enough and strong enough for all the republican whigs of America to stand upon, and I am sorry that Gen. Scott did not spring on it, hammer in hand, nailing down every board and clinching on the other side. This he does not do. He approaches with great caution, with a new plank under each arm, to bait the Western squatters and European paupers.

If Gen. Scott is elected it must be by the Freesoil party. His nomination came from that quarter, and according to long-established party usages, his friends must share with him the *loaves and fishes.* It would be ungrateful in him to deny them. This puts the great leader in the line of *safe precedence*, and Wm. H. Seward is the nominee of the Whig Party for the Presidency in 1856, and this glorious Confederacy is split into atoms.

The Union of the States with the Constitution given us by our fathers, should be the motto of every republican whig. With these sentiments honestly conceived, I cannot, unless some very great change passes over my mind, aid in the election of General Winfield Scott. T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, July 8th, 1852."

The Carolinian says "Col. Waddill has heretofore been a firm Whig."

"JUNIUS," the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Scott Whig) says:

"I have information upon which I rely, that Gen. Scott acquiesces in the platform, but does not consider that it settles anything, or that it is obligatory upon those members of the party whose consciences do not approve of it. This opinion of the Whig candidate is of the utmost importance, and may form a bridge over which the opponents of that pro-slavery fanaticism which foisted the eighth resolution into the series, may march to the support of Gen. Scott. If they can be in this or any other way reconciled, all doubt of Gen. Scott's success by a most overwhelming majority is removed."

It is by such appeals to the Sewardites that their vote, at the North, is sought to be secured to Gen. Scott. Were not, then, Messrs. Stephens, Toombs, &c., *right* in declaring that the platform is repudiated by the larger portion of the Whig party, and in predicting that the Seward influence will necessarily control Gen. Scott, in case of his election?

☞ Our Whig friends, it is known, lay claim to "*all* the talent, *all* the decency, and *all* the respectability"—at least many of their organs assert this claim; but even *they* cannot say they have all the Poets, as the "Republican Rally" in our columns to-day will show. We hope our Correspondent will write again, and again.

VALUABLE TABLE. We publish to-day a Table, prepared by Mr. Comptroller Clarke, at the request of a number of gentlemen, which will be found to contain much valuable information. Maj. Clarke has devoted a great deal of labor and care to this Table, and it may therefore be relied upon as correct.

A most destructive fire occurred at Montreal on the 9th. Three or four hundred dwellings, including the Bishop's Church and Palace, Cromwell's Terrace, Barnegan's Hotel, the theatre, &c., were destroyed.

☞ Read the extracts which we publish to-day, from the Speech of Mr. Outlaw.

Mr. Webster's Reception at Boston.

BOSTON, July 9. Mr. Webster came from New York via the Sound, last night, arriving in Boston early this morning, much to the disappointment of persons residing in the towns on the New Haven route, where receptions were intended to be given. He afterwards proceeded to Roxbury, where he awaited the committee of reception.

The reception, which took place this evening, was the greatest that has been given for many years. The military mustered very strong, not less than 25 companies being out. They suffered very severely from the heat, the thermometer rising to 102 degrees in the shade.

The houses were decorated with flags and the city wore the appearance of a national holiday. The streets were thronged with spectators and boquets were showered into Mr. Webster's carriage by the ladies at the windows. The crowd of persons collected on the common was estimated at 30,000. Mr. Webster, on reaching the platform, was vehemently cheered, but looked worn out and dejected.

Mr. Webster was welcomed by J. Thomas Stevenson, in an eloquent and appropriate address. At one passage Mr. W. was so much affected as to be unable to control his emotion, and burst into tears. On rising to reply he was greeted with tremendous plaudits. His remarks were full of gratitude and feeling, but contained no important political allusion.

He was afterwards escorted to the Revere House, where he remains for the present. After night-fall the residences of the great numbers of his admirers were illuminated, and a display of fire-works made from a number of buildings.

Political Troubles in Georgia.

CHARLESTON, July 7. The Savannah Republican publishes a letter from Charles T. Jackson, declining to support either the Whig or Democratic presidential nominees. The Republican thinks that General Scott cannot get an electoral ticket in Georgia without the aid of Mr. Jackson, and that as the Union Democrats will certainly have a ticket of their own, the Whigs can then decide whether to support it or nominate another ticket of their own.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens publishes a letter in the Augusta papers, recommending the nomination of an independent Union ticket.

GATES COUNTY. We are highly pleased to perceive by the proceedings of a meeting of the democracy of Gates county, published in another column, that the party are organizing for the campaign. They have chosen their standard-bearers, and we earnestly hope that every true Democrat will put his shoulder to the wheel and push the glorious cause along. Messrs. R. H. Ballard and John Willey (candidates for the Senate and House of Commons) are tried Democrats, and we hope the party will come up to the work with a determination to elect them.

Democratic Pioneer.

THE PROSPECTS. During the past week we had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with many of our friends from the country, who assure us that the prospects of the Democratic party are bright, REID will carry the County for Governor by an increased majority over that of 1850; and the Democratic Candidates for the Legislature, will be elected by handsome majorities. *Halifax Republican.*

DISCUSSION AT PITTARD'S. Dr. Batchelor and Mr. Smith, Democratic and Whig candidates for the Legislature, spoke at Pittard's, on Saturday. We learn that the Dr. is more than a match for Mr. Smith, in debate. *Halifax Republican.*

For the Standard.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Come throw our ancient banner out,
Inscribed with PIERCE and KING!
Raise, freemen raise, the joyful shout,
And freedom's anthem sing!
Republicans at Baltimore
These noble leaders named;
Then let their names from shore to shore
By freemen be proclaimed.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the gallant Pierce and King!
And your ancient banner to the breeze
Once more ye freemen fling.

'Tis not to scenes of blood and death,
Against no foreign foe
We rush with hot and fiery breath
To deal the deadly blow;
But quelling a domestic storm,
False principles to slay,
That would this happy land deform
That we go forth to-day.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

We are no slaves to cringe and fawn
At foot of mortal man,
But honor we will buckle on,
And place them in the van
Of freedom's sons, the good and true,
Who valiantly upheld
The principles bequeathed to you,
By buried sires of old.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Man-worship is among the lot
Of errors we would quell;
We bow not at the shrine of Scott,
But ever will rebel
Against the Whiggish sentiment
Of idolizing men,
As if direct from glory sent—
Resist it now and then.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

'Tis not as heroes they are placed
Before your wondering eyes,
With sycophantic honors graced
(Such slaves they would despise,)
But as the ensigns brave who bear
Aloft our banner bright,
Inscribed with principles that are
Immutable as light.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

The principles our fathers loved
In glorious days long past;
The same by which so strongly moved,
Their fate they boldly cast
Upon the wild and stormy sea,
And sought this distant land,
Where once more as brave men and free
They fearlessly might stand.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

The principles of seventy-six,
By the true Whigs proclaimed—
Whigs who would now disdain to mix
With those so falsely named—
The principles for which they stood,
On many a hill and plain,
Or shed their bosom's dearest blood,
And fell among the slain.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

The principles of ninety-eight,
By Jefferson maintained,
When our loved land from threatened fate,
Was saved by victory gained;
A victory that destroyed, they say,
The foes of freedom, so
That years passed by in peace ere they
Recovered from the blow.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

But time works ill as well as good,
And silently they wrought,
These Whigs, their schemes, till like a flood
Danger again they brought
And threatened ruin to our land,
'Till Freedom's sons arose
With Jackson's name to head their band,
And quelled again their foes.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

The wiley foe once more prevailed
By their insidious arts,
With cabins and coon-skins assailed
The people's trusting hearts;
The sentinels who should have bared
Their access to the State,
Drunk with hard cider, lost their guard,
And opened wide the gate.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

The "Hickory Tree," beneath whose shade
Our country had reclined,
Heavy with years was prostrate laid,
By the relentless wind;
But a young sprout beside his trunk
Had sprung with vigorous growth,
And freedmen felt their rising spunk,
And seized it with an oath
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

They swore to sooner lose their life
Than Whiggery should maintain,
Without severe and vigorous strife,
Their bold, dishonest gain.
The hickory sprout they named JAMES POLK,
And with it quelled once more
The foe,—and Whiggery's empire broke
Upon our happy shore.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

But once again, with treacherous scheme,
Has Whiggery gained the State,
Lulled us in a deceitful dream,
While dark impending Fate
Threatens our happy land to fill
With civil discord wild,
Where millions will each other kill—
The father slay the child.
Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

This happy land, so blest and free,
Admired by all abroad,
No longer will united be
The prey of force and fraud;
The glorious sun that rose so bright,
Upon its early time,
Will set upon a cheerless night
Of sorrow and of crime.
Hurrah! Hurrah, &c.

Then freemen to the rescue come,
Your country claims your aid,
With PIERCE and KING to save your home,
It needs no bloody blade.
Republicans at baltimore,
These noble leaders named,
Then let their names from shore to shore,
By freemen be proclaimed.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
For the gallant PIERCE and KING!
And your ancient banner to the breeze,
Once more ye freemen fling.

July 9, 1852.

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.
Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., } 928—w6w.
July 5th, 1852. }

D. G. LOUGEE,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. Orders promptly executed. ☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired. ☜
April 8, 1852. 86—

BLANK WARRANTS,
And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

MEDUSA'S HEAD

Whose "shining hair was changed to hissing snakes," presented a most terrible appearance to all but the Goddess Minerva, whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in transformed tresses, more charms than in the long Golden Ringlets of Ceto's beauteous daughter. Had the offspring of Jupiter's Brain lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, the truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim the Happiness of the World! While it exhibits the microcosm the urim and thummim of the Nineteenth Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!

NOTE. We wish it distinctly understood by the public, that we advertise no Prizes that are not actually sold and paid by us.

Pyfer & Co., Always for the Prizes.

$35,000 sent to a club in Tennessee.
$25,000 sent to a club in Alabama.
$35,000 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.
$25,000 sent to a correspondent in South Carolina.
$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield Co Ohio.
$22,000 send to a merchant in Virginia.
$18,500 sent to a new customer in South Carolina.
$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee Co. Tenn.
$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Virginia.
$7,500 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1852.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	21,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
6	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
13	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	37,357	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
17	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
19	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
24	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 00
26 5 o:	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	31 00
31	67,500	70 Nos	14 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1852. 68—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and scarpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at Henderson on Thursday, the 15th day of July next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the negotation of a loan for the completion and equipment of said Road, and forming a connection with the North Carolina Rail Road.

A punctual attendance is requested.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, President.

Raleigh, June 1st, 1852. 59—4w.

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Greensborough Female College.

THE next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 15th.

C. P. DEEMS, President.

June 14, 1852. 52—105.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places, on the day named, in the several Captain's Districts, in Chatham County, for purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1851, attended by the Magistrates appointed to receive the Lists of Taxable property for the year 1852 Commencing as follows, viz:

At Steels Old Field,	Monday,	12th July.
" Silk Hope,	Tuesday,	13th "
" Allbrights,	Wednesday	14th "
" McPherson's Store,	Thursday	15th "
" Wm. W. Matthews,	Friday,	16th "
" Gees Old Field,	Saturday,	17th "
" Poplar Spring, (Rock Spr'g,)	Monday,	19th "
" James Tallys,	Tuesday,	20th "
" John Glasses,	Wednesday	21st "
" Burn's Old Field,	Thursday	22d "
" Jno. M. Green's Store,	Friday,	23d "
" Pittsborough,	Saturday,	24th "
" Jos. J. Baldwins,	Monday,	26th "
" Jones's Grove,	Tuesday,	27th "
" Kimbro Councils,	Wednesday	28th "
" Henderson Councils,	Thursday,	29th "
" Buck-Horn,	Friday,	30th "
" A. A. Jones' Mills,	Saturday,	31st "

I hope all interested will meet me and pay their Taxes. ROBERT E. RIVES, *Sheriff.*

June 7th, 1852. 923—t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best—either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake vs. Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1852

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv $5,62½) 925—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd vs Dempsey H Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, FRANKLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1852.

Josiah E. Lankford and others, vs. George W. Jones and wife and others. Petition for division of Slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Jones and wife Mary, and Thomas Lanier, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limit of this State:

Therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Jones and his wife Mary, and the said Thomas Lanier to be, and appear, at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid at the Court-House in the Town of Loutsburg, on the 2d Monday of June, A D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the prayer thereof will be granted apd decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1852. Issued pril 27th, 1852. Y. PATTERSON, c. c. c.

AApril 27th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 918—w6w.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co, N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—t1s.

Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, are hereby notified that an Instalment of Two Dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*

May 18, 1852. 758—2t.

Female School, Hillsborough N. C.

THE summer session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School, for Young ladies, will open on Wednesday, July 14th. For terms, &c., address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N C

June 16th, 1852 925—w4w.

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises on the 7th July. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1852. 68—4t.

Just Received,

AT PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 dozen fine Shirts, with and without collars. Also, Linen and Cotton Drawers, a nice article at a low price.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1852. 62—

JUST received at PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 doz. of those superior three ply Collars, assorted sizes. Also, fresh black Doeskin Cassimere.

June 14, 1852. 62—

A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES at NIXON'S STABLES.

Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

PROSPECTUS OF THE JUBILEE.

THE JUBILEE will be the title of a paper to be published weekly, and semi-weekly, in the town of Salisbury; and will be devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the arts and Sciences.

In *Politics*, the Jubilee will adhere firmly and unflinchingly, to those time-honored principles of the Democratic party—those principles which were victorious in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson; are triumphant now, and have brought our Country to prosperity and greatness.

Whilst the Jubilee will be liberal in sentiment towards its political opponents, it will, at the same time, spare no efforts to advance the cause of the great National Democratic party.

The Jubilee will be devoted particularly, to the interests of Rowan, and Western North Carolina; to the development of her resources, and the advancement of her general welfare. It will be the object of the Jubilee to become a source of information to the laboring class, as well as to the politician.

To the interests of the farmer and mechanic, a portion of its columns will be especially devoted.

In advocating, boldly and fearlessly, the great principles of the democratic party, the Jubilee will be free and indedendent to condemn whatever is wrong, or inconsistent in the expounders of its doctrine.

As the time is drawing nigh, when the people in their sovereign capacity, will be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate, the Jubilee will contribute its humble efforts to reinstate into power the standard bearer of Democratic principles.

The first number of this Journal, will appear between the first and tenth of August; will be of medium size, or larger; will be printed upon new type; and will be issued weekly, for the first month—after that, semi-weekly.

The Terms of the weekly Jubilee will be *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and a half*, if payment be delayed six months; and *Three Dollars*, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

The Terms of the semi-weekly will be *Three Dollars and a half* in advance, and *Four Dollars* if payment be delayed six months. D. F. LONG, *Editor.*

N. B. Persons favorable to the enterprise are respectfully solicited to aid in the subscription list.

D. F. LONG.

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles South-west of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required. D. JONES,

Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders faier the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws. *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of July next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS.—Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15 00
English, 10 00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin, Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session.

The assistance of the Rev. A. Currie, which has been enjoyed, for the past session, with great profit to the school, is engaged for the next session.

SAML. W. HUGHES, Principal.

June 7th, 1852. 924—3w.

select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classical and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are taught to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" " In the English Branches,	12 50
" " In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.	
Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.

June, 1852. 63—3w.

Dunnsville Male Academy,

SITUATED nine miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and six miles south of Wake Forest College, will open its second session with a well selected instructor on the 28th of June, 1852.

Terms of tuition per session:

Primary Branches,	$6 25
Higher,	7 50
Latin, Greek and Mathematics,	10 00
French Extra,	5 00

Board may be obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses at $30 per session of five months. From every convenience adapted to science and literature, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to acquire an education

JOHN R. JEFFREYS,
JACOB HUNTER,
JAS. G. JEFFREYS,
NATHANIEL DUNN,
PETERSON DUNN,
JOSEPH YEARGEN. } *Trustees.*

June 8th, 1852. 62—3t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

Nine Miles West of Oxford.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next, under the management of Mr. J. F. Dance, who has had charge of the same for the past five months and has given entire satisfaction.

Terms of tuition per session of five months.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7 50
Higher branches of English,	12 50
Languages,	15 00

Board in good families, $5 per month.

Young men will be prepared in this School to enter any College. The location is healthy—neighborhood moral. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

Tar River, P. O. } *Board of Trustees.*
Granville, N. C. } June 30, 1852. 68—3t.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.
" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will close on Wednesday the 16th of the present instant. Able speakers are expected to address the assembly upon the subject of Education. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July, and continue five months.

Board and Washing, $6,50 per month.

TUITION.—Languages,	$15,00
English,	12,50
Primary,	10,00

Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the cultivation of the morals, as well as the literary advancement of the students sent to South Lowell.

A. W. GAY, Prest. Executive Com.
D. C. PARISH, *Secretary.*

South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

June 1st, 1852. 924—3w

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 14th July next.

The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged.

Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on application. ALEXANDER WILSON.

Melville, Alamance County,

June 1st, 1852. 924—3tw

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific ravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1–26—One grain and 26–100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1–05 One grain and 5–100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of June ensuing—and continue five months. The buildings have been greatly enlarged, and all their arrangements and furniture fitted up with special reference to the health and comfort of the pupils. There are nine efficient Teachers for purposes of instruction. The Musical department is under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. BRANDT.

TERMS—per session, the same as formerly.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp, with use of instrument,	35 00
" Piano, " "	23 00
" Guitar, " "	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle Work without charge. No extra charge will be made. Circulars will be sent to those who may desire them.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 54—4w.

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce that that Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday of July next under the charge of the Rev Samuel Milton Frost, with whom they have completed an arrangement for the term of three years.

Mr. Frost is a graduate of the University of North Carolina; from which Institution as well as from Emory & Henry College, Virginia, in which he was for some years engaged as Tutor; he is furnished with the highest testimonials as to his peculiar fitness for such a charge.

The Trustees take pleasure also in being permitted to say that students who have not near relations in the Village or in the vicinity, will with the Principal, be received as Boarders in the family of Benj. E. Cook, Sen'r., from whom they feel warranted in saying they will receive all the kindness and attentions of Home.

The Trustees are gratified in having it in their power to say, that they are providing ample grounds for recreation and exercise by inclosing the lots belonging to the Academy, and that the building itself is undergoing complete repair. Of the advantages of climate and society afforded by the location of this Institution it is unnecessary to speak; they are too well known to require an insertion in this notice.

W. N. EDWARDS, *President.*

TERMS.

Board for Session of five months	50 00
Tuition per Session for English branches,	12 50
" " " for Latin & Greek Languages	15 00
Fuel for Fall Session and Spring Session	2 00

Warrenton, N. C. June 9th, 1852. 924—6tw.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina, to whom it supposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar, author of Woman's Friendship, Home Influence, &c.
Humbolts Cosmos, vol. IV.
Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
Recollections of a Literary Life by MissMitford.
The Howadji in Syria by Curtis.
Peguinello, a Tale by, G. P. R. James.
What Now? For Young Ladies leaving School by Rev. C. F. Deems.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

June 29, 1852. 67—

Stray Mule.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near the road from Raleigh to Pittsborough, about 18 miles from the former place, on the 1st of May last, a bay Jenny *Mule*, two years old this summer, with a heavy mane for a Mule of that age. No other marks recollected. Any person who will take up said mule and inform me of the fact at Green Level, Wake, so that I get her again, shall be paid their expenses and for their trouble.

WILLIAM YATES.

June 12, 1852. 924—3tpd.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of